

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 24, 1890.

No. 43.

[Published at the Marine-Hospital Bureau in accordance with act of Congress of April 29, 1878.]

UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

NEW YORK—*Yellow fever*.—A case of yellow fever was admitted into the quarantine hospital, port of New York, October 9, from the steamship *Santiago*, arrived from Santiago de Cuba.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CALIFORNIA.—Month of September, 1890. Reports from 85 localities, having an estimated population of 705,309, show a total of 920 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 130; diphtheria, 30; enteric fever, 30; scarlet fever, 1; and measles, 1.

San Francisco.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 300,000. Total number of deaths, 460, including phthisis pulmonalis, 71; enteric fever, 11; and diphtheria, 8.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of September, 1890. Reports from 167 towns, with an aggregate population of 742,358, show a total of 1,006 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 109; enteric fever, 46; scarlet fever, 4; and whooping-cough, 14.

The *Monthly Bulletin* says :

Diphtheria and croup are reported from more towns than in August, and the mortality has considerably increased.

The most decided and sudden outbreak of diphtheria of severe character occurred at Taftville, a suburb of the city of Norwich. Seven or more deaths have resulted. It was confined to the children of the French Canadian residents, employed in the Ponemah mills.

The sanitary condition of their homes was far from satisfactory, especially in regard to the disposal of sewage and the probable pollution of the wells.

The board of health of Norwich being notified took immediate action, and by the prompt and energetic measures adopted by Doctors Cassidy and Paddock the progress of the disease has been arrested.

It affords another practical illustration of what judicious and efficient health officers can accomplish.

Typhoid fever has also increased, both in the extent of its prevalence and in the resulting mortality. The increased prevalence is general throughout the State. It is reported as present in every county in Connecticut, and very much in proportion to the county population.

Thus—Five towns in Hartford County report its presence; four in New Haven County; three in New London County; five in Fairfield; three in Windham; two in Litchfield; two in Middlesex, and one in Tolland County.

There were 46 deaths from the disease as against 32 in August.

Diarrhoeal diseases have greatly diminished, the reported mortality being only a little more than one-third of that in August. But the acute diseases of the lungs have been more fatal. The above differences in the causes of mortality are of annual recurrence and incidental to influences connected with the season.

ILLINOIS—*Galesburg*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including phthisis pulmonalis 3.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 150,000. Death rate, 8.8 per 1,000 inhabitants. Total number of deaths, 110, including phthisis pulmonalis, 8; enteric fever, 9; diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; and whooping-cough, 1.

MICHIGAN.—Week ending October 11, 1890. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia, pleuritis, scarlet fever, membranous croup, whooping-cough, inflammation of bowels, inflammation of brain, and dysentery increased, and that typho-malarial fever, measles, puerperal fever, and cholera infantum decreased in area of prevalence.

Including reports by regular observers and others, diphtheria was reported present during the week ending October 11, and since, at 26 places, scarlet fever at 34 places, typhoid fever at 47 places, and measles at 6 places.

Detroit.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 220,000. Total number of deaths, 349, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 5; and diphtheria, 45.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 197, including phthisis pulmonalis, 16; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 1; and diphtheria, 19.

OHIO—*Dayton*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 80, including diphtheria 13 and whooping-cough 1.

Publications received.

The following-named publications have been received:

Transactions of the State Medical Association of Texas, 1890.

The *Sanitary Inspector*, September, 1890. Published by the Maine State board of health.

NOTICE.—To complete the files of the ABSTRACT retained for binding, a few copies of No. 41, October 10, 1890, are desired. The thanks of the Bureau will be extended to any person returning the above-numbered copy.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
New York, N. Y.	Oct. 18.	1,646,098	618						14	4	15	7	6
Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 18.	1,100,000	348						22	4	15	1	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 11.	1,064,277	322						10	3	14	1	4
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 18.	880,225	342						5	7	15	7	10
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 18.	500,343	166						10				4
St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 11.	460,000	144										
St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 18.	460,000											
Boston, Mass.	Oct. 18.	446,507	177						8		2		
Washington, D. C.	Oct. 14.	250,000	108						7		4		1
Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct. 8.	220,000	67								6		1
New Orleans, La.	Oct. 11.	216,000	124						1				2
Richmond, Va.	Oct. 11.	100,000	54										
Toledo, Ohio.	Oct. 17.	82,652	22						2				
Nashville, Tenn.	Oct. 18.	76,309	26						2			1	1
Fall River, Mass.	Oct. 18.	75,000	29						1				
Manchester, N. H.	Oct. 18.	44,000											
Galveston, Tex.	Oct. 3.	40,000	14						1				
Binghamton, N. Y.	Oct. 18.	35,000	11						1				
Portland, Me.	Oct. 18.	33,810	12										
Yonkers, N. Y.	Oct. 3.	31,969	11										
Auburn, N. Y.	Oct. 11.	25,887	22						1				
Newton, Mass.	Oct. 18.	24,375	6								1		
Newport, R. I.	Oct. 11.	20,000											
San Diego, Cal.	Oct. 11.	16,000	2										
Pensacola, Fla.	Oct. 11.	15,000	2										

Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended October 17, 1890.

[Received from War Department, Signal Office.]

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	47	5		1.05		.34
Portland, Me.	48	13		.86	1.66	
Boston, Mass.	53	4		.96	.16	
Block Island, R. I.	55	5		.98	.11	
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	52	0	0	.72	1.39	
New York, N. Y.	56	13		.76	.76	
Philadelphia, Pa.	57	5		.63	.27	
Atlantic City, N. J.	58	8		.73	.12	
Baltimore, Md.	59	7		.67	.04	
Washington, D. C.	58	16		.71		.18
Lynchburg, Va.	58	21		.70	.30	
Norfolk, Va.	61	27		.80		.31
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	65	8		1.12	.73	
Wilmington, N. C.	63	46		.87		.41
Charleston, S. C.	67	45		1.03		.86
Augusta, Ga.	65	38		.48		.34
Savannah, Ga.	67	38		.86		.72
Jacksonville, Fla.	70	34		1.35		1.25
Key West, Fla.	79	17		1.24		.41
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	66		6	.53	.79	
Pensacola, Fla.	70	14		.77	1.36	
Mobile, Ala.	69	19		.77	2.45	
Montgomery, Ala.	66	17		.53	1.42	
Vicksburg, Miss.	67	9		.72	.47	
New Orleans, La.	72	3		.72	2.77	
Shreveport, La.	67		9	.84		.25

Table of temperature and rain-fall, week ended October 17, 1890—Continued.

Locality.	Mean temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rain-fall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Gulf States—Continued.						
Fort Smith, Ark.....	62	7		.70	.20	
Little Rock, Ark.....	65		6	.64		.14
Palestine, Tex.....	69		18	.77	.46	
Galveston, Tex.....	75		6	1.19	.24	
San Antonio, Tex.....	74		25	.50		.32
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	75		18	.84	.08	
Rio Grande City, Tex.....	78	37		.20		.20
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	66	17		.76		.56
Nashville, Tenn.....	62	22		.63		.52
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66		17	.72		.09
Knoxville, Tenn.....	58	26		.73	.22	
Louisville, Ky.....	59	35		1.19		.28
Indianapolis, Ind.....	56	40		.74		.07
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58	40		.63		.23
Columbus, Ohio.....	60		6	.72		.12
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	55	22		.57		2.05
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	52		10	.76	.38	
Rochester, N. Y.....	51	7		.71		.21
Buffalo, N. Y.....	52	4		.86	.03	
Erie, Pa.....	55		8	.98		.37
Cleveland, Ohio.....	53	24		.66	1.25	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	59		10	.67	1.09	
Toledo, Ohio.....	54	16		.62	1.59	
Detroit, Mich.....	53	6		.59	1.81	
Port Huron, Mich.....	51	4		.68	.54	
Alpena, Mich.....	46	9		.78		.16
Marquette, Mich.....	47		13	.83	.01	
Grand Haven, Mich.....	51	14		.88	1.21	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	51	11		.63	1.30	
Chicago, Ill.....	54	3		.84	.90	
Duluth, Minn.....	47		22	.67	1.51	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	48		19	.46	1.75	
La Crosse, Wis.....	52		15	.57	1.54	
Davenport, Iowa.....	54	26		.70	.86	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	54	11		1.00	2.16	
Keokuk, Iowa.....	56	38.		.79	.74	
Springfield, Ill.....	59	15		.93		.32
Cairo, Ill.....	61	16		.73		.49
St. Louis, Mo.....	59	38		.66		.16
Missouri Valley:						
Kansas City, Mo.....	56	27		.77	3.61	
Concordia, Kan.....	55	0	0	.49		.47
Omaha, Nebr.....	53	15		.69		.10
Yankton, Dak.....	50		13	.37	.22	
Valentine, Nebr.....	49		22	.22	.02	
Huron, Dak.....	47		14	.28	.04	
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.....	44		16	.56	.49	
Bismarck, Dak.....	44		13	.27	.31	
Buford, Fort, Dak.....	42		19	.21	.01	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.....	42		8	.14		.14
Helena, Mont.....	41	1		.21		.21
Custer, Fort, Mont.....	44		18	.22		.18
Rapid City, Dak.....	41	26		.13	.46	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	52		60	.39	.85	
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	45		19	.19		.08
North Platte, Nebr.....	50		3	.29	.87	
Denver, Colo.....	51		26	.16		.08
Dodge City, Kans.....	55	6		.28	.36	
Sill, Fort, Ind. T.....	65		10	.66	1.66	
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	50		38	.23	.07	
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.....				1.14		.58
Roseburg, Oreg.....	50	10		.64		.48
Red Bluff, Cal.....	62		3	.30		.30
Sacramento, Cal.....	59	11		.20		.20
San Francisco, Cal.....	59		16	.27		.27
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	19		.11		.11
San Diego, Cal.....	63	2		.10		.10
Yuma, Ariz.....	72		24	.03		.03

*Temperature and Prevailing Direction of Wind, week ending
October 17th 1890.*

Form 106 F.



Shaded portions show excess (+) and unshaded portions deficiency (-) of temperature for the week.

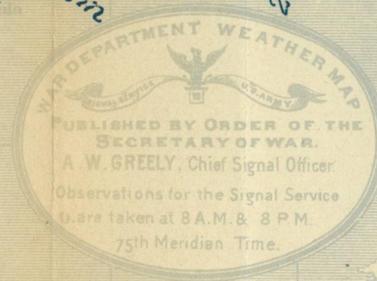
Figures show average daily amount of excess (+) or deficiency (-) in temperature over areas bounded by light lines.

Rainfall, week ending October 17th 1890.



Shaded portions show excess (+) and unshaded portions deficiency (-) in rainfall for the week.

Figures show, in inches amount of actual rainfall over areas bounded by light lines.



FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended October 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,715,559. The lowest rate was recorded in Bristol, viz, 14.1, and the highest in Plymouth, viz, 33.1 a thousand. Diphtheria caused 4 deaths in Salford, 3 in Liverpool, and 2 each in Norwich, Preston, Sheffield, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

London.—One thousand four hundred and thirteen deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 30; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 28; whooping-cough, 18; enteric fever, 24; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 105. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 262 deaths. In greater London 1,757 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles, 15; whooping-cough, 10; and diphtheria, 8.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate, represented by the deaths registered during the week ended October 4, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 17.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Limerick, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 24.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 131 deaths were registered, including typhus, 1; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; and whooping-cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in eight principal towns during the week ended October 4 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,345,563. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 11.8, and the highest in Leith, viz, 21.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 467, including measles, 8; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 7; whooping-cough, 16; fever, 8; and diarrhoea, 38.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of September, 1890. Population, 375,378. Total number of deaths, 876, including small-pox, 55; enteric fever, 35; diphtheria, 49; measles, 13; and whooping-cough, 1.

SPAIN—*Valencia—Cholera*.—The following has been received from the United States consul at Barcelona:

City of Valencia—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
From September 25 to October 3	133	88

Province of Valencia—

	Cases.	Deaths.
September 25.....	20	12
26	21	6
27	16	11
28	14	4
29	8	6
30	12	3
October 1.....	7	4
2.....	19	10
3.....	6	5
Total in city and province of Valencia.....	256	149
Grand total in city and province of Valencia.....	3, 820	1, 877

Barcelona.—Week ended October 3, 1890. Four deaths from cholera.

Health reports of agencies of Barcelona consulate for the week ended September 28, 1890.

Inhabitants.	Agency.	Contagious diseases.	Deaths.
27, 225	Tarragona.....	None.....	10
60, 000	Palma.....	do.....	14
19, 000	Port Mahon.....	do.....	0
8, 971	San Felin de G.....	do.....	2
7, 800	Torreveija.....	do.....	6

CUBA—*Havana.*—The following reports have been received from the United States sanitary inspector at Havana, Cuba :

I have the honor to inform you that there were in this city during the week ending October 9, 6 deaths from yellow fever and, approximately, 22 new cases. There were also 4 deaths from enteric fever, 3 from so-called pernicious fever, 1 from croup, and 1 from measles, with no report of the number of new cases from the last four diseases. One hundred and fifty-four deaths from all diseases are reported during the week alluded to.

There were 160 deaths in this city during the week ending on the 16th instant. Six of those deaths were from yellow fever, and 20 new cases, 2 from enteric fever, 1 from bilious fever, 4 from so-called pernicious fever, 2 from paludal fever, and 1 from diphtheria.

JAPAN—*Yokohama*—*Cholera*.—The following has been received from the United States vice-consul, under date of September 24, 1890:

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the progress of cholera at this port:

Date.	Yokohama.		Adjacent districts.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1890.				
August 21.....	21	13	30	17
30.....	16	13	52	26
31.....	10	13	36	15
September 1.....	15	11	59	33
2.....	12	9	30	14
3.....	24	15	56	41
4.....	19	7	45	23
5.....	18	17	43	30
6.....	12	7	74	45
7.....	16	7	26	30
8.....	8	11	47	42
9.....	8	11	33	21
10.....	12	8	33	24
11.....	13	10	32	22
12.....	11	5	39	35
13.....	12	9	27	25
14.....	10	7	17	21
15.....	5	4	57	32
16.....	11	9	27	22
17.....	6	5	19	14
18.....	11	5	28	14
19.....	12	7	15	12
20.....	6	6	22	26
21.....	1	7	15	13
22.....	4	4	25	25
23.....	9	10	32	26

Nagasaki Ken—*Cholera*.—The United States consul reports 1,095 new cases and 742 deaths from cholera during the period from August 18 to September 11, 1890. From the outbreak of the epidemic until September 14 there have been 3,188 cases and 2,031 deaths.

ST. HELENA.—The following is received from the United States consul at St. Helena, under date of September 13, 1890:

There has been no contagious or infectious disease reported during my residence on the island, neither has any ship visited this port bound to the United States with any contagious or infectious disease on board.

CHOLERA IN THE EAST.—The United States consul at Constantinople transmits the following report of Doctor Zivitzino, commissioner for the United States legation upon the sanitary commission of Constantinople:

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September 25, 1890.*

Since my last report the news from the localities to which I referred has remained the same—that is to say, good.

Bad news, however, has arrived from Meskene and Aleppo, the cholera having made its appearance at these two places. Meskene, a small village, is situated on the right bank of the Euphrates, about twenty hours' distance from Aleppo. On the 8th of this month the epidemic appeared among the Arabs at the place belonging to the tribe of Guochers.

There were 9 attacks, from which 6 deaths occurred. The authorities of the place immediately ordered a military cordon to surround the infected localities. But this ancient measure had not the desired effect, the cholera having spread to Aleppo within three days. On the 11th of September 15 cases appeared, from which 9 deaths occurred. At Meskene on the 12th of the same month there were 30 deaths among the Arabs and 7 among the soldiers of the garrison.

As I noticed above, the first attacks of cholera at Aleppo broke out on the 11th of September, and these attacks occurred simultaneously in two distinct quarters of the town. I should call your attention to the fact that the various quarters of the city of Aleppo are separated by walls, the gates of which are closed at night. These gates were closed to prevent communications, but five days after four other quarters were infected, 8 cases having broken out, causing 3 deaths, and we hear that up to the 18th only 4 new cases occurred and 5 deaths, two of which were of the precedent attacks.

As I have written, nothing suggested by hygiene has been done. The only measures taken to prevent the spread of cholera have been and are the establishment of quarantines and military cordons; but in spite of these measures, considered by the Turkish authorities to be good, cholera has made its way, and in all probability it will continue, there being no effective measures for the improvement of the hygiene.

The first attack of the epidemic of this year broke out among the Arabs of the tribe called Guochers. This tribe lives in Zingar, a place between the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, in the winter. In summer they live in the mountains between the Kiari and Van in Armenia, near the Persian frontier. The Arabs of this tribe have spread the epidemic in the three vilayets of the upper Mesopotamia to which I referred in my previous reports.

The cholera in the Hejaz or holy places is quite extinct, and I am glad to notice that since the 15th of August no new cases have occurred.

Cholera in the East—Quarantine measures.

[Translated for this Bureau from *La Revue Médico-Pharmaceutique*, Constantinople, September 30, 1890.]

With regard to cholera, the most salient feature of the epidemic for the month of September is its outbreak at Aleppo, to which place it was imported from Mesopotamia by way of Orfa and Meskéné. Suspicious cases have been reported since the beginning of September from the districts of which these localities are the principal towns. On the evening of October 11, choleraic deaths occurred at Aleppo, and, in spite of the stringent measures immediately taken, the disease found victims in nearly every quarter of the city. The epidemic is evidently slight in character, since from September 11 to September 27, only fifty deaths were registered. This number is relatively small compared with the mortality caused last year by the disease in the great cities of Bagdad and Mossoul.

Quarantine measures were taken at Aleppo. At Meskéné and Orfa some isolated deaths are reported.

By decree of the superior council of health, under date of September 17, imports from the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Raz-hanzir to Caratagh-bournou, are subjected to ten days' quarantine.

Reports from the vilayets of Diarbekir and Bitlis are very reassuring. For nearly a month past the districts of Djéziré, Mardine, and Hamidé have been immune. No case is reported from the vilayet of Mossoul since August 28. Quarantine against imports from upper Mesopotamia was reduced September 10 to from five to ten days.

Reports from the Hedjaz are favorable. The epidemic has almost disappeared with the departure of the pilgrims, except in the cases of some stragglers, more especially at Yambo. The ravages of the cholera in the Hedjaz number 4,171 deaths, of which 2,785 should be set down to Mecca, 1,337 to Djeddah, and 49 to Yambo. The return of the pilgrims was effected under good conditions. The caravan arrived at Ain-Zarka, a sanitary station near Damascus, September 19, the pilgrims being in good health. With regard to the arrivals by sea, pilgrims returning to Egypt and to Mediterranean countries in general were subjected at Tor to a quarantine of strict observation. Some choleraic cases and some deaths were reported, but the disease has not spread. Most of the vessels carrying pilgrims have already left the station at Tor.

Sanitary situation of the several countries exposed to the choleraic epidemic.

[Translated for this Bureau from *Le Journal d'Hygiene*, Paris, October 9, 1890.]

The sanitary situation of the several countries with regard to the choleraic epidemics was expressed in the following terms by Dr. Henri Monod at the last meeting of the consulting committee of hygiene:

SPAIN.—The cholera epidemic continues to number some victims, but its presence in Barcelona is not officially confirmed.

EGYPT.—Cholera has sensibly declined in Egypt, thanks to the adoption of measures suggested by Doctor Catalan, French agent.

ABYSSINIA.—The epidemic is intense in the localities occupied by Italian troops. At Massowah about 60 deaths occur daily.

RUSSIA.—The actual presence of cholera is not reported. Some cities in the south are suspected, but nothing definite is known.

MESOPOTAMIA.—The epidemic appears to have disappeared from the cities of Mossoul, Van, Diarbekir, and Tiflis, which were strongly infected, but a fact which much more nearly concerns us is that the disease prevails in Aleppo, where 3 deaths a day are reported. Stringent instructions have been given to French agents on the frontier.

FRANCE.—The sanitary condition is very satisfactory; no case of cholera has been reported.

ITALY.—According to information received from private sources, many fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Venice. The Italian Government has deferred the return of troops from the Red Sea colony.

Doctor Gabuzzi writes from Constantinople, under date of September 18:

“The latest cholera reports are unfavorable. They show that the epidemic is increasing in extent and intensity. The appearance of cholera at Aleppo, to which place it was imported from Meskéné, is very serious. On September 11 and 12 nine deaths out of fifteen cases were reported.”

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—CONTINUED.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping-cough.
Clifton.....	Oct. 11....	3,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	Oct. 7.....	3,000	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coaticook.....	Oct. 11....	2,880	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert Town, Bah.....	Sept. 27..	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbellton.....	Oct. 11....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waubashene.....	Oct. 11....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Harbor.....	Oct. 10....	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.